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Ifugao distinguishes family property and personal property, the former consisting principally of lands and heirlooms, the latter of articles acquired by the individual. The family property is alienable with solemnities of transfer of such complexity as to make our real estate transfers appear simplicity itself, whereas the personal property, which includes dwellings, trees, even standing timber and sweet potato fields is freely alienable. A study of the laws relating to tenures, sales, borrowing and lending, contracts and irrigation is of exceeding interest. The penal law recognizes a long list of offenses with two punishments, death and fines. Moral turpitude does not seem to exist or rather the Ifugao's sense of moral turpitude is quite different from our own. The idea of intent in relation to responsibility for crime is highly developed. The law of retaliation survives only in matters of homicide, a life must be paid by a life. There are no courts of law and the procedure is almost entirely in the hands of a go-between who is a priest or wise man. He hears the testimony of the parties and uses it, together with his knowledge of human nature and his force of persuasion, to bring them to an understanding as to their respective rights and obligations. Sometimes the ordeal is used for the purpose of determining the issue. Execution is virtually a system of self-help. If damages are refused after having been fairly assessed, the matter is left to the injured party to seek such redress as he can obtain by force.

The work has all the characteristics that should mark a scientific production and it is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of primitive and comparative law.

*David Werner Amram.*

PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT WITH A CHAPTER ON THE LAW OF AGENCY. By Sir William R. Anson, edited with American Notes by Arthur L. Corbin. New York, Oxford University Press, 1919, pp. lvii. Price, \$4.

Yale University is to be congratulated on the publication of this book, for although it is issued by the Oxford University Press it is the fruit of Yale scholarship. Professor Corbin, of the Yale Law School, deeply influenced by his late colleague, Prof. W. N. Hohfeld, and inspired by the philosophy of which the late Professor Sumner and his successor, Professor A. G. Keller, are most distinguished exponents, has given us an edition of the classical work of Sir William Anson which should be read by every law student and practitioner. The contributions of Professors E. W. Huffcut, of Cornell, and J. C. Knowlton, of Michigan, must not be overlooked, for they did pioneer work in their editions of Anson, and, of course, the contributions made by many minds in articles in the Law Reviews have been freely drawn upon and are constantly cited by the present editor. Professor Corbin's work is something more than a new edition. He has given us a new book, retaining the form and much of the text of the old. Not only has he added 46 new sections to the text but he has greatly amplified the notes of his predecessors and has added much new and valuable material in his own notes. He has used all the later important cases and has enriched the entire mass of material with critical comment and suggestion the result of the free play of a well trained and informed mind in a field in which the law is so well settled that the normal tendency to follow the beaten path is

especially hard to overcome. This is due not a little to the brilliant work of Professor Hohfeld, to whom Professor Corbin gives ample credit. In the opinion of the reviewer this book is easily the most distinguished and important that has appeared on this subject during the past decade.

To the practitioner it gives not only statements of principles but critical analysis; to the law student it furnishes the much needed background that the case system requires; and to both it serves constant notice of the need for careful and accurate thought and precise use of legal technical terminology, and of the futility of mere adherence to the words of the authorities. Text-books are usually mere digests. This book is one of the small class of works that not only is informative but critically stimulating. One feels, on reading anywhere in this volume, that the great book of the law of contract is not closed and that legal concepts are not only in process of being more accurately defined but that new connotations are manifesting themselves, as we pass from the era of legal fiction to that of equitable or common sense interpretation or what the legal philosophers call sociological jurisprudence. Perhaps the next great work on the subject will be not a new edition but a new book restating the law of contract in the light of the newer insight made possible by two decades of academic research and analysis and a recognition of the point of view that there are three parties to every contract, the parties and the public. In the meantime, this is the book which should be the *vade mecum* of every student of the subject.

David Werner Amram.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CODIFIED AND ITS LEGAL SANCTION OR THE LEGAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY OF STATES, by Pasquale Fiore. Translated from the fifth Italian Edition, with an introduction by Edwin M. Borchard. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1918. Pp. XIX-750.

Professor Fiore approaches the subject of the League of Nations from an entirely different angle than the other writers whose books have been above referred to. He is the greatest Italian authority upon international law and his book is an attempt to present a code of international law based to some extent upon the law as it exists but for the most part consisting of rules expressive of Professor Fiore's ideas of the need for reform in international legal relations. Professor Borchard, the brilliant translator of Professor Fiore's book, has pointed out in his introduction that the admitted defects of the existing system of international law might be remedied, first, by the periodical meeting of a congress with power to legislate and to provide means for enforcing the rules of law established by authorizing collective action by states; second, by the convening of a conference at the request of any state to settle political controversies, interpret ambiguous rules of law and insure execution of the rulings of the congress by referring the case to arbitration or to the congress for executive action. Professor Fiore contends that every individual has international rights as a human being and that no state should be permitted to limit these rights. His congress, conference and court of arbitration represent the three functions of government, legislative, executive and judicial.

The great virtue of the book lies in the fact that it is the result of profound, scholarly and sober realization of practical necessity interpenetrated by